

9/19/1964

$15.9 = .67\% \text{ Ag}$   $240 \text{ c}$   $67$   
 $45 \text{ c} = .1\% \text{ Sn}$   $1.07$   
 $120 \text{ c} = .3\% \text{ Zn}$   
 $95\% \text{ Cu} + .5\% \text{ Zn} + .5\%$   
 $833$   
 $1.07$   
 $7.26\% \text{ Cu}$   
 $33 \text{ c} = 1\%$

Assumptions

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\% \text{ Sn}}{a} + \frac{\% \text{ Ag}}{b} + \frac{\% \text{ Zn}}{c} + \frac{\% \text{ Cu}}{d} = \frac{\% \text{ Tot.}}{e} \\
 & \frac{15.9}{a} + \frac{15.9}{b} + \frac{20}{c} + \frac{85.5}{d} = \frac{8.33}{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

Using USM (Lange #1)

$\% \text{ Sn}$   $\% \text{ Zn}$   $\% \text{ Cu}$   
 $.67$   $.20$   $.21$

If  $\#10 = 884 \text{ fine}$   $\text{Pen Sn} + \text{Zn} + \text{Cu} = 1.1\%$

Then  $\text{Ag} = 11.6 - 1.1 = 10.5\% \text{ Ag}$

$\#325 \text{ c} = 10.5\% \text{ Ag}$

$1\% \text{ Ag} = 32.3 \text{ c}$   $0.1\% \text{ Sn} = 45 \text{ c}$   $0.1\% \text{ Zn} = 40 \text{ c}$

Then

$\text{Sum (USM \#1)} \% \text{ Cu} = 8.3 - (.1 \text{ Sn} + .3 \text{ Zn} + .5 \text{ Ag}) = 7.4$

$855 \text{ c} = 7.4\% \text{ Cu}$

$1\% \text{ Cu} = 116$

$\#10 \text{ fine}$

Based on above

	$\% \text{ Sn}$	$\% \text{ Ag}$	$\% \text{ Zn}$	$\% \text{ Cu}$
$\#20 (2)$	.57	8.20	.22	.43
(5)	.60	9.15	.20	.69
(6)	.68	9.60	.20	.17
(7)	.57	8.50	.20	.82

tot.

$9.4$   
 $10.5 (10.64)$   
 $10.6 (10.65)$   
 $10.1$

Recd and vacated  
 9/19/64  
 John Pittman  
 James O. Sloss



# X-ray Emission of Coins

Sept 6 1964

JH Kungahay

Gold base

Design: ~~Ag 40%~~

Su (ch 1)

Ag (3)

Zn (7)

Cu (8)

? 8.33%

USM (Large 1) Reman	45 (9MA 0.5)	55 (9MA 0.5)	120 (9MA 0.5)	855 (6MA 0.5) -	
" " (Large 2)	45	50	120	885	
" " (Small 1)	40	45	100	800	
" " (Small 2)	40	45	130	670 -	
" " (Small 3)	40	40	90	770	
" " (Small 2) Reman	40	45	120	650 -	
\$10 Orig. 884	300	325 (SMA 0.5)	80	25	11.6%
\$20 (#2) 900 Reman	255	265	87	50	10.9%
\$20 (#5) Pr Reman	270	295	80	80	
\$20 (#6) sp Reman	305	310	80	20	
\$20 (#7) Pr Reman	255	275	80	95	

9/14/64  
Read and understood  
JH Kungahay  
Samuel S. Sloss  
John J. Williamson



9/19/1964

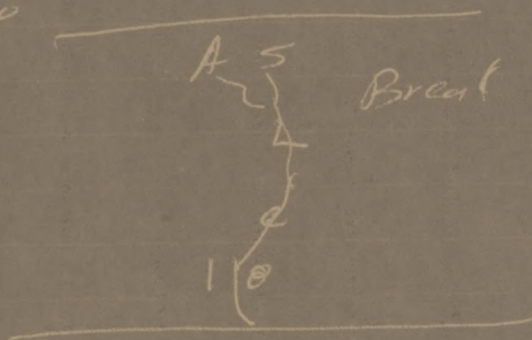
#7 Has rough spot before "S" & "A"  
flaking

#5, 6 has none

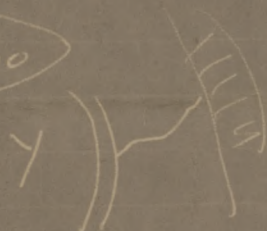
#7, 5, 6 has slash on frame above right  
"A" Assay, and below to right of "F"

#6 has less proof surface & evidence  
struck - concentric rings at strike

#6- has break thru "A" of ASSAY  
to below



Q15 900



Various clink  
on all four!!

on all four

9434 under "T" of UNITED  
on all BB4, 900/BB4 (2), 900

(over)

JH GVS.



#6 - has gash under  
"T"

#5, #7 No gash under "T"

Wire edge from 2 o'clock right with  
cracks below 3, & to 1 o'clock  
at 9 another weakness

#5, #7 must be cast

#6 is made from some sort of  
547, but the struck!!  
cracked, no wire lay

4,800

#5, 7, 6 5<sup>00</sup> ①

19800

Value

#5	\$5,000
#6	5,000
#7	5,000
1	3,000
#2	800
#3	500
#4	500

9/19/68  
Dead and  
poisoned  
left tied  
James Glass  
John Pittman



Confidential

September 24, 1964

TO: E P Newman            A Kossof  
     J J Pitman            J Perleman, Esq.  
     Dr J O Sloss

Subject: Study Report of U S Assay \$20 Gold Coins  
          of 1853. Progress Report No. 1

1. Composition using x-ray fluorescence data of J H Kavanaugh.

Composition of metals is as follows, confirming his calc.

<u>Coin</u>	<u>Fineness</u>	<u>Sn</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>% Total</u>
2	900	0.57	8.20	0.22	0.43	9.42
5	900	0.57	9.15	0.20	0.69	10.64
6	900	0.60	9.60	0.20	0.17	10.65
7	900	0.68	8.50	0.20	0.82	10.09

No confidence limits calculated. Other raw spectroscopic data on all seven coins needed from JOS to be sent to GJF as soon as possible.

2. Studies on crystal structure by x-ray diffraction have been started. Data not yet available.
3. The following coins have also been shipped to GJF.  
A "proof" coin (AMK) to GJF for study, two unc. 900 fine coins dating back to before 1920 by (Mrs RHN) and "first strike" by (HNF) enlarged photos of Garrett (JHU) coins have been ordered.
4. Enlarged 8 x 10 photomicrographs of coins 1 to 7 have been made although not all complete. Also the whole coin has been photographed for identification. Photos to be sent with coins to EPN in about 10 days with all data.

On photographs note frame around box on reverse of #5, 6, 7 and held around eagle on #6. Also note drive edges on #5, 7, and die break from "Y" of Assay to border. Also note lower (6:00 o'clock) bottom of concentric rings in photos. Edges will also be photographed.

Only 2 prints of each were made but negatives are on file.

5. See attached table.

GJF/ba

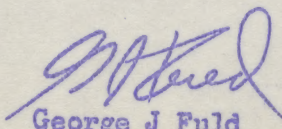
  
George J Fuld



TABLE I

<u>Coin</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Marked</u> <u>Fineness</u>	<u>Wgt</u> <u>gms</u>	Based on Pure Gold				Diameter in inches	
				<u>Wgt</u> <u>gms</u>	<u>Wgt</u> <u>troy oz</u>	<u>Wgt</u> <u>avid oz</u>	<u>Grains</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>
<del>514.69</del> —	1	0.884	33.9544	30.016	0.9650	1.0589	463.22	1.3470	1.3475
515.03 —	2	0.900	33.3738	30.036	0.9657	1.0596	463.53	1.3375	1.3385
515.36 —	3	0.900	33.3945	30.055	0.9663	1.0603	463.82	1.3500	1.3515
515.79 —	4	0.900	33.4228	30.080	0.9671	1.0612	464.21	1.3450	1.3565
516.58 "Proof" 5	5	0.900	33.4738	30.126	0.9686	1.0628	464.92	1.3585	1.3595
516.90 "Semi-Proof" 6	6	0.900	33.4946	30.145	0.9692	1.0635	465.21	1.3590	1.3593
514.94 "Draft" 7	7	0.900	33.3686	30.031	0.9655	1.0595	463.45	1.3580	1.3595
514.58 —	8 (RHN)	0.900	33.3445	30.010	0.9648	1.0587	463.12	1.3450	1.3451
516.12 "unc" 9	9 (RHN)	0.900	33.4439	30.0995	0.9677	1.0619	464.51	1.3500	1.3505



# Whitman Numismatic Journal

1220 MOUND AVENUE • RACINE, WISCONSIN 53404



R. S. YEOMAN  
Editor-in-Chief  
K. E. BRESSETT  
Managing Editor  
NEIL SHAFER  
Associate Editor  
ED METZGER  
Advertising Mgr.

September 25, 1964

Dr. George Fuld  
P.O. Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44306

Dear George:

I talked with Eric last night and he seems to agree with me that there is something "fishy" about the proof like strikings of the \$20 Assay Office pieces. The original group of five or six that came on to the market a year or so ago were apparently unearthed by John Ford. He told me recently who the present owners of these coins are, but I have forgotten their names. I am certain he retained one specimen and will be able to tell you the complete story.

Eric says that within the past few months a new batch has turned up and he is quite sure that these are cast copies albeit beautifully detailed coins. I know nothing more than this about the pieces and would advise you to contact these two people for more information. The photograph in the GUIDE BOOK came from an old source which I believe was part of a group of photos given to Dick by Charles Green before his death.

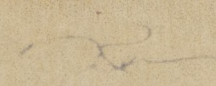
Glad to know that the Civil War book is coming along so well. Rullau is all set to give me the Game Counter Book when it is finished in the Journal. There will be no problem here, it's simply calls for a few corrections and additions.

I don't know if Whitman publishes a book on ducks but will check with that department and send you something, if I can find one.

Kindest personal regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

WHITMAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

  
Kenneth E. Bressett  
Managing Editor

KEB:ss



CONFIDENTIAL

September 26, 1964

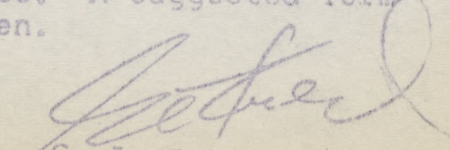
TO: E. P. Newman  
J. J. Pitman  
Dr. J. O. Sloss

A. Kossof  
S. Kaplan  
J. Perleman, Esq.

From G. J. Fuld, P. O. Box 9035, Akron, Ohio, 44305

Subject: Study Report on U. S. Assay  
\$20 Gold Coins of 1853. Progress Report # 2

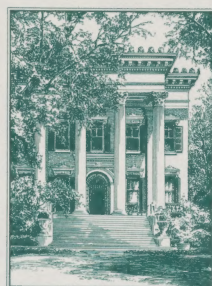
1. X-ray diffraction studies of coins # 3,4,5,6, and 7 have been completed.  
Coins # 3 and 4 show the expected uniform diffraction pattern of good quality struck, annealed coins.  
Coins 5 and 7 show spotty pattern typical of a centrifugal casting.  
Coin # 6 shows highly orientated patterns typical of a poorly annealed struck piece.  
Copies of the X-ray diffractions of these pieces are being made. Photos of #3 and 5 are enclosed to most of you
2. A full series of 8x10" photographs of coins 1 thru 9 have been completed and 2 full sets made. A full set is being forwarded to EPN (several overrun prints are being included to the rest of you--no full sets)
3. Another proof coin has been located (GdB) and is being obtained for examination.
4. Coins 1 to 7 should be forward' to EPN on September 29. Coins 8 and 9 to be returned directly to Mrs. HRN
5. After discussion with SK, please don't release anything on these pieces until finally decided as to how to break--this includes returning coins to the original seller. PNG would like to break story to S.S. as well as newspapers simultaneously.
6. Note to EPN--if enlargements of any photos needed of any particular area, let GJF known and he'll obtain.
7. Color reference photos of coins 3, 5 and 6 have been made and extra copies have been ordered.
8. GJF will be on vacation Oct. 5 to 8th, so try to get all information to him (plus coins) before then.
9. GJF scheduled to address GENA shown on December 4. Assuming everything cleared by then, these pieces will be the topic of discussion.
10. My lawyer (J. Perleman) is drafting an opinion on the legal aspects of releasing information on these pieces. A suggested form letter to owners of these pieces will be given.

  
G. J. Fuld



JOHN WORK GARRETT LIBRARY OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

ELIZABETH BAER, *Librarian*  
SARAH E. FREEMAN, *Curator, Numismatics*



EVERGREEN HOUSE

4545 NORTH CHARLES STREET  
BALTIMORE 10, MARYLAND

September 30, 1964

Dr. George Fuld  
P.O.Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

Dear George:

Herewith is the information you wanted about the United States Assay Office, California, double eagle of 1853 in our collection. We have two specimens - 884 thous. and 900 thous. Both were acquired by T. Harrison Garrett, and I have not yet noted any possible pedigree.

The 884 thous. is 34 mm. in diameter and weighs 33.915 gms.

The 900 thous. is also 34 mm. in dm., and weighs 33.377 gms.

Neither of the pieces are proofs, but Mr. Garrett describes the first as xf and the second as unc.

I enclose pictures and negatives. They aren't the best I've ever taken, but should be clear enough for your purpose. There is no charge. I'm only too happy to help you catch the bum, and hope you will keep me informed.

Sincerely yours,

*Sarah Elizabeth Freeman*  
Sarah Elizabeth Freeman

*Have enlargements  
made of negatives on  
high contrast paper!!  
Jr.*



October 1, 1964

To: Messrs. G.Fuld, S.Kaplan, A.Kosoff, E.Newman, J.Sloss.

Subject: U.S.Assay \$20 Gold Coins of 1853.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated Dec.4, 1958, that I received in December, 1958, from John Ford, relative to 1853 U.S. Assay Office \$20 "proofs" after I had raised questions about these pieces. Even with the assurances outlined by John Ford, I decided not to purchase one of these "proofs" and returned the coin to him. Of course, at that time I did not have access to X-ray fluorescence equipment to make a non-destructive analysis of the coin, even though I did not like the general appearance of the piece.

In talking with John Ford on Monday, September 12, 1964, in regard to the New Netherlands auction of September 22 and 23, 1964, he brought up the subject of the 1853 U.S.Assay Office "proofs" and said that he had heard that a number of individuals were going to try to prove that the proofs he had sold were not genuine proofs struck in 1853. I told him that we were examining a number of 1853 \$20 U.S.Assay Office uncirculated specimens, "proof" specimens that had allegedly come originally from him, and a semi-proof specimen with concentric rings on the surface which had recently been offered at the A.N.A. Convention in Cleveland and which appeared not to be genuine.

A "proof" specimen 1853 \$20 U.S. Assay Office piece appeared in the Palace Collection Sale (ex King Farouk), Lot 349, and was purchased by A. Kosoff for 250 Egyptian pounds plus government tax of 5%. (By any chance, was this coin sold to Farouk by A. Kosoff and, if so, when?) I believe that it is very important that the composition of this specimen be ascertained by X-ray fluorescence and that X-ray diffraction studies be made of this piece. This is definitely one "proof" specimen that can be accounted for from 1954 to date. If it could be determined that this piece is the "proof" specimen that John Ford states was in the Bell Sale of December, 1944, then this piece could definitely be accounted for, for the past 20 years. If the Farouk specimen is not the Bell specimen, perhaps A. Kosoff or someone else would know to whom the Bell specimen was sold.

The "proof" specimen reported to be in Chepman's Lebriskie Sale of June, 1909, Lot 363, is actually listed as "extremely fine, the field chafed". From the illustration in the catalog, I would judge that the piece was not struck "proof".

John J. Pittman



# New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc.

SUITE 401  
1 WEST 47TH STREET  
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

PHONE PLAZA 7-5243-6

August 6, 1958

Mr. John J. Hiltman  
1200 Broadway  
New York 1, New York

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of November 1, 1957 concerning the 1853 \$20.00 U.S. Assay Office Proof which I am trying so very hard to sell you.

I will answer your various requests concerning the specimens of this coin in your possession, in numerical sequence. Believe it or not, this is absolutely the last time I am going to write to you concerning this piece.

1. The name of the U.S. Assay Office Double Eagle, or any variation thereof, are, as far as I am concerned, not in existence.

2. The 1853 \$20.00 U.S. Assay Office Proof in your possession struck in 1853 in San Francisco, California by William Barry Ward. It is not a restrike, and was not made at any other time than 1853.

3. There are absolutely three specimens of perfect beauty known. All are identical. One is in the collection of the U.S. Mint, at least one and possibly two Proofs in the San Francisco collection, which were struck at the Philadelphia Mint simultaneously with the piece in your possession. For illustration of the only such Philadelphia manufactured piece known to me, see Stamp's coin sale, December, 1954.

4. I unconditionally guarantee that the coin in your possession as cited above, was absolutely struck in San Francisco in 1853, that it was the intent of Augustus Humbert to make a Proof impression, and that, as far as I am concerned, no restrikes or imitations of any sort exist.

5. Mention will be made of these Proofs in the next edition of Standard Catalog.

6. I will gladly refund your purchase price of \$1100.00 for the aforementioned coin should any statements made by me herewith be proven untrue. This guarantee is absolute and without limitation.



Dear Mr. [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

I am writing you to inform you that [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] has been [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

It is my pleasure to inform you that [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] has been [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

I am writing you to inform you that [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] has been [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

I am writing you to inform you that [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] has been [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

I am writing you to inform you that [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] has been [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip] [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]



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JAMES M. PERELMAN

TELEPHONE  
PORTAGE 2-7638

FILE NO.

October 1, 1964

George J. Fuld, et al  
P. O. Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your request, a research of the law has been made concerning the potential liability of certain parties for statements which they intend to make relative to certain U. S. Assay \$20.00 Gold Coins of 1853.

The information furnished me indicated that certain of these coins came into the possession of the parties, that the parties suspected counterfeiting, and that the parties, after conducting extensive scientific tests, have determined, in their opinion, that certain of these coins are definitely counterfeit; that is, they are not in fact genuine U. S. Assay \$20.00 Gold Coins of 1853.

The law of the State of Ohio has been reviewed along with the general law of libel and slander in order to determine the potential liability of any spokesman of the investigating group to a seller of the subject coins for defamation as a result of a statement of opinion by the spokesman that said coins are counterfeit. The laws of all fifty states have not been completely and thoroughly reviewed.

My research indicates that a spokesman for the group would not render himself liable in a libel or slander action for statements of his opinion that the coins are not what they purport to be on their face; that is, U. S. Assay \$20.00 Gold Coins of 1853. It is important in this regard that the spokesman confine his statements to the coin itself without any reliance on or condemnation or refutation of any statements made by any individuals connected with the coins. There is danger in attacking the credibility, honesty or professional judgment of the seller or any other person who has made statements relative to the coin.

Truth is an absolute defense to any libel or slander action, and therefore, there need be no fear of statements made which are, in fact, irrefutably true. This opinion is rendered, however, on the premise that the group's scientific



George J. Fuld, et al  
October 1, 1964

Page Two

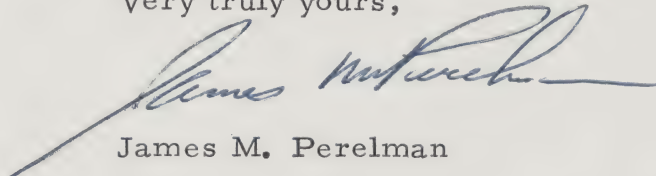
evidence indicates that the coins are counterfeit, although such evidence may not unequivocally establish that point. I also caution you in this regard, not to make any defamatory comments concerning any individuals connected with the coins regardless of your belief at this time in the truth of such comments.

No lawyer can guarantee that an individual will not be sued in a court of law. The best we can do is to render an opinion that if our client is sued the legal issues will most certainly be resolved in his favor. Therefore, I do not intend to indicate herein an immunity from legal action, but rather, an almost certain freedom from ultimate liability.

Members of your group may feel free to answer questions of federal investigative authorities relative to your knowledge of the source of the counterfeit coins. I would not, however, volunteer this information to newspapers, other news media or professional groups.

A copy of a suggested form of a letter to be sent to the counterfeit coin owners is enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James M. Perelman", written over a horizontal line.

James M. Perelman

JMP:pap

Enc.



Dear Sir:

The U. S. Assay \$20.00 Gold Coin of 1853, which you previously forwarded to me has been scientifically examined. It is my opinion, based upon the following scientific data, that this coin is not an authentic U. S. Assay \$20.00 Gold Coin of 1853:

(Hereat list sufficient scientific data)

I suggest that you take any action which you deem appropriate including the notification of the proper governmental authorities.

Very truly yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
400 WASHINGTON AVENUE  
F.D. BOX 14027  
ST. LOUIS MO 63178

October 7, 1964

Dr. George J. Fuld  
P.O. Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

Dear George:

The study of the U.S. Assay pieces is fascinating. You asked if we should have any special enlargements and I think one or two might be important. Please send me as big enlargement on an 8x10 as you can of the part of the obverse of No. 6 covering the area beginning at the right outline of the eagle across the field towards AMERICA and to the edge beyond AMERICA.

If you also want to make an enlargement of the framed text on the reverse of No. 5 and No. 6 that would be very helpful.

I have talked about the curiosities in connection with these coins with both Sloss and Pitman and there are still a lot of items to be answered.

As to the expenditures for pictures, Sloss indicated to me that he expected it would be divided five ways. My feeling is that the owners of the coins should pick up the tab. The important thing is to keep the expenses very modest.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb



1899

~~1816~~ UNION COMMERCE BUILDING  
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

October 8, 1964

Dear George:

"The night bring counsel" so they say,  
and so it is that this morning I have worked out a  
different approach to the matter we discussed  
yesterday afternoon.

Accordingly, may I ask you to ignore the  
whole thing completely, as I will forget having  
shown you the piece.

With appreciation for your offer to be of  
help, I am,

Very sincerely,

*King Wanda*

---

US Secret Service

Federal Bldg.

241-7900



4 Acton Street  
Rochester, New York 14615  
October 8, 1964

Dr. George Fuld  
P.O.Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

Dear George:

Thank you for sending the X-ray diffraction prints. I have reviewed them with one of our best X-ray diffraction experts and have been asked to write you to find out the exact details on how these studies were made. He feels it is important that he know all the details.

At the present time he feels that coins 5 and 7 could be pieces struck on cast blanks. I would also like to have a print of the coin that shows the circles and, if possible, I would like to have a chance to examine this piece under a microscope.

I shall be looking forward to hearing from you.

With best regards,

Cordially,

  
John J. Pittman

JP/gc

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Kodak Park Div  
A #

~~ALLER 1000~~

UN 5-7390



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MARC P. CHERNO  
LEWIS BART STONE  
BARRY DICKMAN  
CHARLES A. GOLDSTEIN  
EDWIN H. NORDLINGER  
ROBERT H. MANN  
RICHARD M. MICHAELSON  
MORTON KLEVAN  
JAY M. HAFT  
SHELDON RAAB

October 9, 1964

DANIEL M. SINGER  
ALAN L. WURTZEL  
JOEL R. FEIDELMAN  
ARNOLD H. LEIBOWITZ  
DAVID E. BIRENBAUM

Dr. George Fuld  
P. O. Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

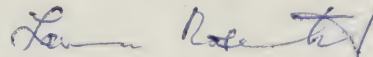
Dear Sir:

Please be advised that we represent New Netherlands Coin Co. of New York City, and are writing this letter on behalf of our client.

Our client has received word that you and others are circulating false rumors concerning certain \$20 gold pieces of 1853 sold by our client. If you are circulating rumors in connection with these coins, please be advised that unless you and your associates immediately cease and desist from circulating said rumors, our client will be compelled to take such action as may be deemed appropriate.

Furthermore, if you and your associates continue the circulation of these rumors after this notice, our client will be compelled to assume that you and the others are acting with malice.

Very truly yours,



Laurence Rosenthal

LR:ra  
Air Mail



Ford to Newman

10/1/1964

obtained through the efforts of Paul Franklin. These coins were all from the same obverse and reverse dies, and we found no appreciable difference in the die states. Some characteristics of the obverse die are: left and lacking on scroll; 9 re-engraved; first O, first punched and high; nick in die on rim over last S in STATES; die defective above S in UNITED. There are many different reverse dies for the '53 USAOG twenty; the reverse die used for the proofs we call "Rev. A." It can be easily identified by a tiny tilt near the top of the right stem of the letter "U" of UNITED, and three dash-like defects above (and to the left of) the "O" of CALIFORNIA. There are also two fine die breaks at the bottom of the reverse, in the peripheral field.

I explained to you how these coins were purchased on the telephone. All were wrapped in old, yellowed linen handkerchiefs. The weight of each piece was marked in lead pencil on the handkerchiefs; there were some notations as to alloy differences on these seven coins. Franklin was not able to get the handkerchiefs, nor was he able to obtain a family journal, which would be a very fruitful source of data. However, he did manage to copy down the weight of each of these proof coins, from the handkerchiefs. As soon as we got the coins to the office, Walter Breen and I weighed each of them. Subsequently, the coins were sold, with the exception of two specimens, which are now both in my personal collection. I will list the seven proofs, and give you the weight of each as obtained with the coin, as weighed by Breen and myself, and tell you to whom we initially sold each piece. Where possible, I will tell you the present whereabouts of each specimen:

518 1/2 Grains (WB-JF) Handkerchief	518 Grains	Ford coll.
516	516	Ford coll.
514 1/2	514	NN to E. Landau, to NN, to Jake Dell, to J. H. Murrell*
515	515	NN to W. Amelingmeier, to Jim Sloss, 2/3/59, at \$1200.
516 1/2	516	EF to Mike Kolman, 8/15/58, at \$1200.
516 1/2	516 1/2	NN to R. Yablum, Yablum to Stack's, to J. H. Murrell*
516 3/4 Grains	Handkerchief 516 1/2 Grains	NN to R. Clifford, 3/3/58, at \$1100.

\* One of the Murrell coins was sold to Kagin-Hollinbeck at the 1964 ANA (Cleveland) Convention, together with other Pioneer gold coins.

To my knowledge, Murrell owns his second piece, and both Sloss and Clifford still own their examples. I do not know the present whereabouts of the Kolman specimen (which is the only one out with the exact correct weight of 516 grains).

The Kolman specimen was from a handkerchief marked ".020 Thous. Copper." While we believe that all seven pieces were struck in Philadelphia, and that these were made in different silver-copper alloy ratios, this piece is the only one which we were able to obtain the original alloy notation on. (Standard U.S. Mint alloy for gold; 900/1000 - .050 silver - .050 copper to .033 silver - .067 copper.) Our source, with whom Franklin had quite a discussion, remembered reading about a controversy in 1853, at the USAOG, concerning the amount of copper alloy needed for the 900 Thous. coins, in order to conform with (then) existing U.S. law.

Handwritten notes:  
 ↓  
 Kolman  
 Ryan  
 Carlson



Subsequent to the unearthing of the seven proofs, a number of highly attractive "Proof-like" first strikes were obtained from the original source, and friends of his, including his banker. (The original owner turned in \$14,000. to \$15,000. in gold coin, in 1933-34.) These were from various reverse dies. Probably the best of them was sold to Bob Batchelder in 1962-63. It was from the reverse die with a dash-like mark between TE of UNITED. Another, handled first strike, was sold to Gaston DiBello at the 1958 ANA (LA) Convention, for \$225.00. Many of the "Proof-like" specimens have changed hands as proofs.

In response to an inquiry by L. S. Werner, I wrote a letter to Elston Bradfield, which was printed in the August, 1963 issue of "The Numismatist," on pages 1090-91. An earlier reference, in the same magazine, to the 1853 USAGG \$20, 900 THOUS. proofs, can be found in the April, 1909 issue, page 111. Further information can be found in Part IV, "Pattern and Experimental Pieces of California, 1849-53" of "Private Gold Coinage of California, 1849-55" by E. H. Adams. (See pages 104-106.)

I obtained a large number of USAGG and Moffat-USAGG coins, patterns and trials, in both gold and lead, together with the seven proofs. Included was a proof twenty, in silver, reeded edge, with 900 clearly over 884 (THOUS.). The lead trials (which I still have) are identical with those in the Joseph C. Mitchelson coll., which is on display in the Connecticut State Library in Hartford. I do not have duplicates of all of the Mitchelson pieces, but I have many lacking in the Mitchelson lot. All are of identical style and fabric.

All of the pieces that Franklin found (that were different) have been carefully photographed and listed. I have a filing cabinet of information on various unknown Pioneer coiners and mints, and in particular have much on the USAGG. However, there is considerable information I have not had a chance to develop, most of it in the National Archives... Eleven years ago I obtained a microfilm of Humbert's USAGG records (which Adams could not locate), together with other data.

If you wish, you can examine my files upon your next visit east, in connection with the proof (and related) coins. Even so, I do not wish to have my discovery material published at this time. My reasons for this are quite easy to understand: (a) the source for most of the items unearthed is still very much alive, and I am trying to locate similar material, and (b) there are many loose ends to be covered, before the story could (or should) be told. Finally, I have instructed all of my friends and clients to cooperate fully with requests for coins to be photographed and examined.



**CONFIDENTIAL**

October 13, 1964

TO: Messrs J Sloss, J Pittman, E P Newman, A Kossof, and  
J Perelman, Esq. (only distribution)

FROM: G J Fuld

SUBJECT: Study Report #3 on US Assay 1853  
\$20.00 Gold Pieces

1. The following list is extremely confidential. It is based on the best available information as to present locations of all proof and semi-proof \$20 1853 Assay pieces.
  1. The proof specimen from Farouk collection, Lot 349, 1954. This, presumably, is the Bell specimen, (Stacks 1944), plate in Farouk is indistinct. Mrs RHN states when she examined in 1954, it was a polished unc. piece. Piece to be sent Thursday, October 15th, to EPN for study.
  2. Tobias piece (see advertisement, Oct 1964 Scrapbook), a "semi-proof" already studied.
  3. The JOS "proof" specimen - obtained in 1958, has already been studied.
  4. The Paul Garland "proof" has already been examined.
  5. The duPont Collection has either "proof" or "semi-proof" specimen. Not available to study.
  6. The A M Kagin collection has a "proof" specimen. Not been made available for study.
  7. H Foraman has "semi-proof" in his collection. Piece is collateral for loan and not available at present, but can be examined eventually.
  8. Gaston DiBello has "semi-proof". This piece will be available October 20th, after he returns from Europe.
  9. Federal Brand, Lot 3338 of the August 1964 ANA auction sale sold a "semi-proof" apparently. Plate in catalog. Seller will not divulge owner, buyer of piece, or present whereabouts. Had estimate of \$4500 and statement had been offered at \$6500.



10. Ben Murrell of Texas owns ~~a~~ proof. Has A Kosoff contacted?

The following people have apparently owned specimens, but are difficult to contact for various reasons. Some names may not be spelled right!

11. Painter had proof(?). Present whereabouts not known.
12. Messrs Cann and Clifford of California have had or have specimen(s).
13. Robert Batcholder has sold two (2) semi-proofs in the past six years. Cannot recall who they were sold to.
14. W Amerlingmeir, of Long Island, at one time owned (or had interest in proof specimens). Cannot contact.
15. JJF of NY is rumored to still own two proofs and possibly a semi-proof.

II. Enlargements of Field of Coin #6:

Enlargements of particular areas has been sent to Messrs Newman and Pittman. In the writer's opinion, these concentric marks made by lathe facing tool using automatic cross feed device. Although automatic screw thread - (feed device) is old, automatic cross feed is not as old. Dates should be verified.

- III. Rest of raw data on x-ray fluorescence of coins 1 through 7 are to be supplied immediately to GJF by JOS.

IV. Details of Experiment - X-ray diffraction data

Machine - GE XRD-3  
Radiation - Cu  $1.5405 \text{ \AA}$  (K $\alpha$ )  
Filter - Ni  
Kilovolts - 35  
Milliamps - 23  
Specimen to film distance - 5 cm  
Back reflection technique  
X-rays pass through two 0.025" pin-holes.  
The sample and film are held stationary.  
Film used Kodak "No-screen" X-ray film.

Samples #2 and #3 show small grain size and random orientation.

Sample #4 shows the small grain size and preferred orientation.

Sample #6 shows small grain size and very preferred orientation.

Samples #5 and #7 show larger grain size. The diffraction line angles are different.



For details on grain structure, Medals Handbook, Vol I, Eighth Edition (Amer Soc Medals) 1961, p 1186, especially center paragraph, they state, to reduce grain size of cast Au-Ag-Cu alloys, use of iridium or rhodium plus ruthenium is practical, especially in dental field.

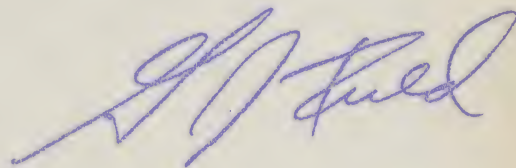
For details on back reflection method, see Klug & Alexander, "X-ray Diffraction Procedures", John Wiley (1954) p. 539 et seq. See also p. 555 for information on preferred orientation.

For details on grain size, and effect on X-ray diffraction pattern, see Klug & Alexander, p. 232 et seq. On p. 233 "spotiness of diffraction lines" is mentioned in the first paragraph. Samples studied by X-ray here were held stationary!!

Studies on X-ray diffraction of "counterfeit" and real one-dollar gold coins were done by GJF with cooperation of Prof Robert Ogilvie of MIT Metallurgy Department in May-June 1960. Similar work done by Dr V Clain-Steffanelli about the same time with cooperation of NBS. Information on this work appeared in 1963 "Coin World" by Stefanelli and subsequent article by GJF. Exact references can be obtained if wanted, (abstracted in Numismatic Literature).

The grain spotiness on coins 5 and 7 identical type to those found on cast gold dollars in 1960, (original X-ray film of one gold coin sent to J Pittman on 10/12).

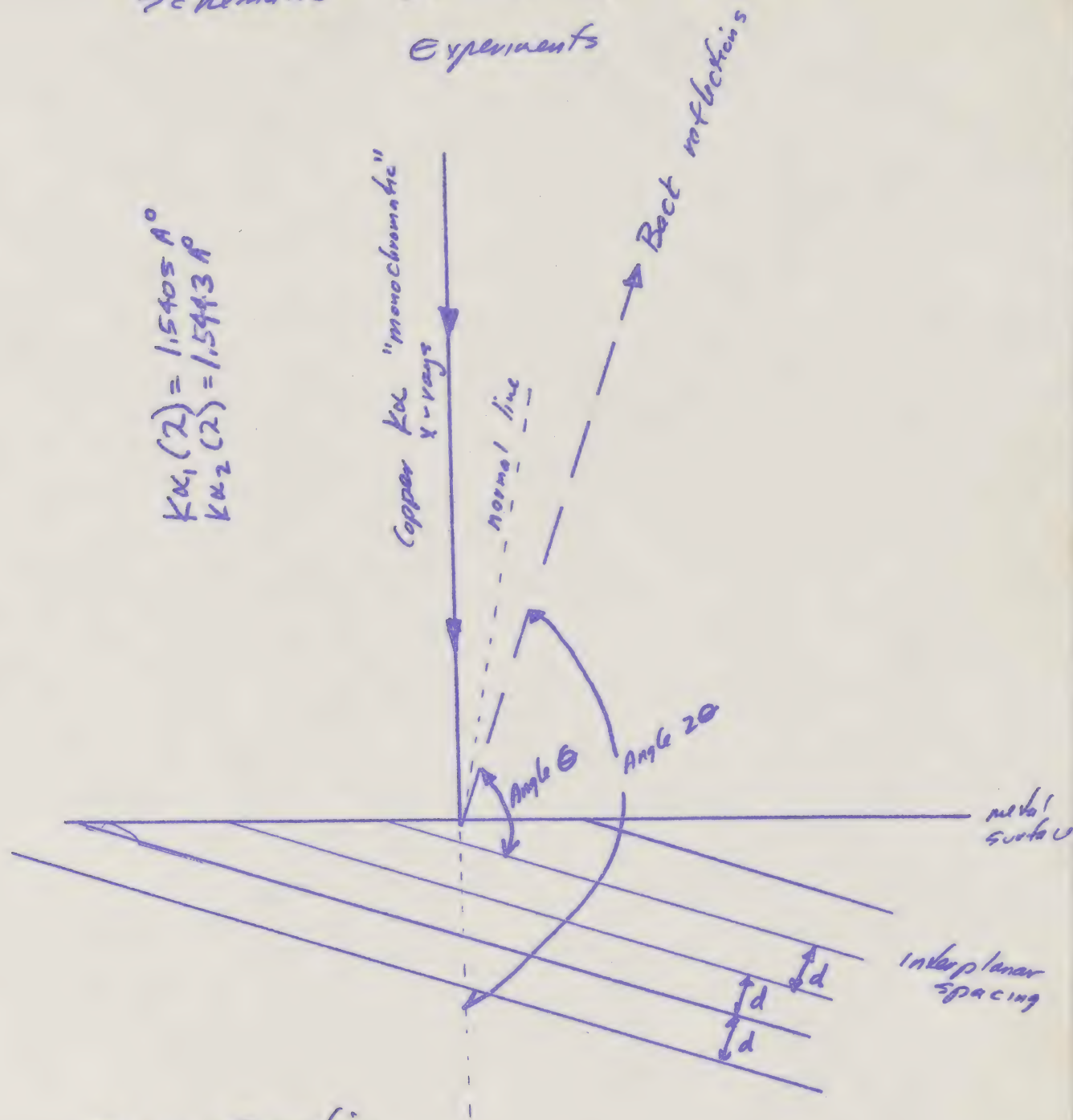
Calculation of Bragg's angles, spacing,  $K\alpha_1$  and  $K\alpha_2$  are given from appended table calculated directly from X-ray film (not contact prints)!





# FIGURE I

Schematic of X-ray diffraction experiments



Bragg Equation

$$n\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$$

$\lambda$  = wavelength in  $\text{\AA}$  (angstroms)

$n$  = constant (1 in this case)

$d$  = interplanar spacing

$\theta$  = Angle indicated in figure

Note: 2 rings on spectra, since polycrystalline material since metal is an alloy.

GVE 10/13/16



TABLE I  
CALCULATIONS FROM X-RAY DIFFRACTION FILMS

Coin	$\frac{\tan 2\theta}{K\alpha_1}$	$\frac{\tan 2\theta}{K\alpha_2}$	$\frac{\tan 2\theta}{K\alpha_1}$	$\frac{\tan 2\theta}{K\alpha_2}$
#2	0.9865	0.9615	0.4055	0.3765
#3	$\longleftrightarrow 0.9745 \longrightarrow$		$\longleftrightarrow 0.3960 \longrightarrow$	
#4	0.9870	0.9630	0.411	0.3795
#5	0.9495	0.9245	0.3705	0.3345
#6	0.9865	0.9605	0.4070	0.3770
#7	$\longleftrightarrow 0.9495 \longrightarrow$		$\longleftrightarrow 0.3730 \longrightarrow$	

Angle equivalences from tangents.

$$0.9870 = 44^\circ - 37.5'$$

$$0.9495 = 43^\circ - 31'$$

$$0.9620 = 43^\circ - 53.5'$$

$$0.9245 = 42^\circ - 45'$$

See Bragg's Law in text, Klug & Alexander, p 120.

TABLE II  
CALCULATIONS FROM X-RAY DIFFRACTION FILMS

Coin	$K\alpha_1$ $\frac{d}{(\text{\AA})}$	$K\alpha_2$ $\frac{d}{(\text{\AA})}$	$K\alpha_1$ $\frac{d}{(\text{\AA})}$	$K\alpha_2$ $\frac{d}{(\text{\AA})}$
#2	.833	.833	.784	.785
#3	$\longleftrightarrow .833 \longrightarrow$		$\longleftrightarrow .785 \longrightarrow$	
#4	.833	.833	.785	.785
#5	.829	.829	.782	.782
#6	.833	.833	.785	.785
#7	$\longleftrightarrow .829 \longrightarrow$		$\longleftrightarrow .782 \longrightarrow$	

Data good to  $\pm 0.001 \text{ \AA}$ .

Significant differences between #5 and #7 from rest of pieces.



October 16, 1964

To:

Messrs. John J. Pittman, James O. Sloss and George Fuld

From:

Eric P. Newman

I received the enclosed data from John Ford in a letter of October 11, 1964. He has no objection to my sending it to you.

I have received the Bell-Farouk proof U.S. Assay \$20 piece and after studying it will send it to Sloss or Fuld for X-ray defraction spectrography and/or X-ray fluorescence.

EPN

EPN/atb



October 18, 1969

To: Messrs. J. Sloos, E. P. Newman, J. Pittman, D. Kossoff  
From: G. J. Fuld

Comments on X-Ray Diffraction  
Study of \$20 Assay Coins

We went back and checked the spacing  
of the X-ray's taken of the dollar gold  
pieces at M.I.T. in 1960. This identical  
work was done under direction of Stettinelli  
at the NBS.

The difference in the "d" value  
between the acknowledged cast counterfeit  
and a real gold dollar was exactly  $0.003 \text{ \AA}$   
The values of "d", assuming a 5 cm  
distance (which may not be exact as we  
don't have MIT Lab. record) was for  
the real piece

$$R_1 = 0.840 \text{ \AA}$$


$$R_2 = 0.791 \text{ \AA}$$

For the cast piece

$$F_1 = 0.837 \text{ \AA}$$

$$F_2 = 0.788 \text{ \AA}$$

Am in receipt of VJF's "authentication"  
letter and would sure like to see this  
thing finished up promptly!!!





Penn - Ohio

**Coin Show**

September 18 - 19 - 20

Sponsored By  
Penn. Numismatic Society

Hotel Webster Hall

Owned one  
or proof or  
first strikes

W/22/64

Wm. C. Rhodes

Kinney Building  
Greeley, Colo.

Can't locate the name of  
other party, will send it  
to you when I find it  
Lee

Let me hear from you again

"Contact"

P. O. Box 112

Dennison, Ohio



# GENERAL ATOMIC

DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION



P. O. BOX 608, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92112

October 28, 1964

aRef. TER No. 1826

Dr. G. J. Fuld  
GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER  
P. O. Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

Dear Dr. Fuld:

In response to your recent request, our Laboratory Staff has prepared the enclosed technical evaluation of the analytical problem presented.

Based on this study, the use of activation analysis appears to offer considerable promise for your problem, and we would be pleased to receive samples from you for analysis. Literature concerning this ultrasensitive analytical method is enclosed, together with instructions for submitting samples to General Atomic.

We look forward to having the opportunity to be of additional service, and wish to thank you for your interest in the General Atomic Activation Analysis Program.

Sincerely yours,

*R. M. Watkins*

R. M. Watkins, Manager  
Applications Development  
Activation Analysis Service

RMW:dr

DIVISION OF:





# Activation Analysis Service

LABORATORY EVALUATION REPORT

No. 1826

Matrix Gold (90%)

Elements of Interest

Ag, Sn, Zn, etc

- ☐ We recommend utilization of the General Atomic Instrumental Exploratory Study approach (see enclosed bulletin) at a cost of \_\_\_\_\_ per sample to investigate determination of the following elements in this material:
- ☐ Radiochemical separations will be necessary as part of the analysis, due to the interference of matrix activation products. We therefore recommend utilization of the Exploratory Study with radiochemical separations (see bulletin) for the determination of the following elements in this material:
- ☐ Due to the unusually large amount of time which will be necessary for this radiochemical methods development study, the charge will be \$\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ samples, rather than the \$200 fee (for single samples) listed in the Exploratory Study Bulletin.
- ☒ Based on our previous experience with this analysis, we can provide firm prices at this time for the determination of Ag, Sn and Zn in this matrix. See enclosed schedule.

In interference-free matrices the following limits of detection can be achieved (based on irradiation of one hour or less in a thermal neutron flux of  $1.8 \times 10^{12} \text{ n/cm}^2\text{-sec}$ ). Improved sensitivities may be achieved in many cases by employing longer irradiations.

Element	Instrumental Sensitivity	Radiochemical Sensitivity
Ag		0.005 $\mu\text{g}$
Sn		0.5 $\mu\text{g}$
Zn		1 $\mu\text{g}$

Sample capacity - to fit cylindrical container 1/2 inch in diameter and

At levels well above these limits of detection, precisions of 2% to 3% of the value and absolute accuracies of 3% to 5% of the value are routinely attainable.

- ☐ Activation analysis is not recommended for determination of the following elements in this material for the reason stated:

Questions concerning this report should be directed to the office of Dr. V. P. Guinn, Technical Director, General Atomic Activation Analysis Service, P. O. Box 608, San Diego 12, California. Telephone No. 459-2310, X-348



GENERAL DYNAMICS/GENERAL ATOMIC DIVISION

Activation Analysis Service

P. O. BOX 608 SAN DIEGO 12, CALIFORNIA

PRICE SCHEDULE

MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

Gold

DATE October 28, 1964

CODE 8-75-275

ANALYSIS REQUESTED

Ag, Sn and Zn via neutron activation analysis with radiochemical separations

SCHEDULE

Quantity

Price

8 to 16 samples processed in even lots of 8 \* \$ 75.00 ea.

Odd Lot Quantity

Price

Odd Lot Quantity

Price

1

\$ 275.00

5

\$ 92.00 each

2

161.00 each

6

85.00 each

3

123.00 each

7

79.00 each

4

104.00 each

\* For analyses processed in lot sizes which are other than even multiples of eight, odd lot prices given above apply to the excess number of samples.

This pricing schedule has been prepared on the assumption that the samples will be furnished for analysis within a period of 12 months from the date of any order. If a longer period of time is desired, we would be pleased to consider such longer processing period.

The prices submitted herein are subject to change without notice at any time prior to acceptance of the order by General Atomic. All orders are subject to the Terms and Conditions contained in the General Dynamics/General Atomic Division Activation Analysis Order.



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

October 29, 1964

Dr. James O. Sloss  
1425 - Third Street  
Beaver, Penna.

Dear Jim:

I am returning to you, manually, seven (7)  
United States Assay pieces which were sent to me by  
George Fuld.

I am exhibiting to you, and am sending to  
George Fuld, the Farouk specimen which Abe Kosoff  
sent to me and am also exhibiting to you a specimen  
from my personal collection showing an extended die  
break on the reverse.

As previously indicated, this matter requires  
additional study.

I believe the expenses incurred in studying  
the coins should be paid by the owners of the coins  
and that the owners of the coins should request opinions  
concerning the coins from those whose opinions they  
wish.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

CC: Dr. George Fuld



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

October 29, 1964

Dr. George Fuld  
P.O. Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

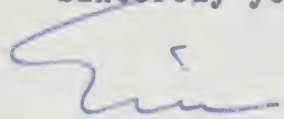
Dear George:

I am sending you herewith the United States Assay \$20 in proof condition from the Farouk Sale which was sent to me by Abe Kosoff. It is to be returned to him but may be tested in a nondestructive manner, if desirable. I am instructed, that whenever it is mailed, it must be sent by Registered Mail, insured for \$5,000.00, and each party handling it should be cautioned against injuring it in any way.

I am likewise enclosing my personal special of a United States Assay \$20 piece which shows a substantially developed die break in the text panel on the reverse. It may likewise be subjected to nondestructive tests and should be returned to the writer in due course.

I presume you wish to have photographs taken of both and subject the same to x-ray defraction, x-ray chemical analysis, measurement, etc.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC  
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

also Semi Proof NYC Spec  
x Gloss "Proof" for ~~AB~~  
Photo of Reading, all together



11/1964?

Paul E. Garland  
17556 Park Ave,  
Melvindale, Mich.

Dr. George Field  
P. O. Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio.

Dear George.

You have my full  
power of attorney to act in my stead  
Concerning my Proof 1853 Territorial  
Assay piece, I have turned this  
piece over to you to authenticate or  
to test its authentication. If you feel  
that it is necessary you may turn  
it over to any Organization, such as,  
The A. N. A., The F. B. I., The  
Treasury Dept., or the Secret Service.  
Or whom so ever you deem Capable of  
aiding in determining authentication.  
It is my sincere desire to see  
that anyone who is responsible for a  
fraud of this nature be apprehended.

Sinc. your Friend

Paul E. Garland,



u/19647

Dear George,

I called Tommy Ryan of Chicago on the phone and Tommy told me that he purchased the coin from Marcel Shilton of New York at a California Show, two years ago. He also states that Marcel Shilton had the coin on consignment from Mike Kolman of Cleveland, Ohio.

As you know I purchased the coin from Tommy Ryan for \$3,300<sup>00</sup> at the Spring Show held by Tony Russo in Chicago in 1963.

Tommy stated to me that he would like to see the one responsible for this, caught and turned over to the authorities, and that he would cooperate in any manner that he could be of help.

Sinc. Your Friend

Paul E. Garland.





## GENERAL ATOMIC

DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION

P. O. BOX 608, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92112

November 5, 1964

Ref. TER No. 1826

Dr. G. J. Fuld  
Goodyear Tire & Rubber  
P. O. Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

Dear Dr. Fuld:

Confirming our recent telephone conversation we are sending you the enclosed booklet about the General Atomic Participant Program in Activation Analysis which we believe you will find to be of interest. We suggest that you may wish to contact Dr. Maynard Pro at the U. S. Treasury Department Internal Revenue Service, National Office Laboratory-Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Branch, Washington 25, D. C. Dr. Pro has had considerable experience in the utilization of activation analysis in determining the authenticity of rare coins. I am sure he would find your work of considerable interest.

When we may be of further service, particularly with respect to your program at Goodyear, please be sure to let us know.

Sincerely,

R. M. Watkins  
Activation Analysis Service

RMW:dbt  
enclosures

DIVISION OF:





**CONFIDENTIAL**

November 11, 1964

TO: Messrs J Sloss, J Pittman, E P Newman, A Kossof, and  
J Perelman, Esq. (only distribution)

FROM: G J Fuld

SUBJECT: Study Report #4

- I. While awaiting the report of the Farouk proof specimen from JOS, as well as the dB specimen of the first strike I thought you should be aware of some of the following developments.
  1. Since I have been working seriously in trying to get Goodyear into the activation analysis field, I mentioned to our contact at Atomic International whether this type of technique would be available for use on coins. Our conversation was over half an hour, but I am sending a carbon copy of a follow up letter from him. However, I should point out that I mentioned that Dr Pro of the Treasury Department Laboratory has done considerable work on activation analysis for the Secret Service and had confirmed that certain of the 1943 copper cents were undoubtedly mint products and, in fact, the Secret Service has found the man at the mint who caused them to be made in 1943. I expect to tak to Dr Pro shortly on an unofficial basis to see if I can elucidate further information.
  2. The ad in the Numismatist in July 1963, page 997 was inserted by LSW in an effort to find out more information on these pieces as he definitely suspected the origin of them. He felt this would be his investment in helping unravel the mystery. He gave me the address of one man at least who owns another first strike (or proof) which is Mr William C Rhodes, Kinney Building, Greeley, Colorado.
  3. I have talked to the Warner-Swasey Company in Cleveland which is possibly the oldest machine tool maker in the country and am waiting to hear from their patent attorney. They believe that the automatic cross-slide for lathe was invented approximately about 1875 and they are sure that they were building machines (not in quantity) at least around 1900 this way. It seems very unlikely that such a machine was at the U S Assay Office in San Francisco in 1853. Will confirm definitely.



4. Please look carefully at the photograph of Coin #9 and the die break from AS of Assay to 6 o'clock. Also, observe the beginning of a die break from the A of Assay on Coin #5 and the fact that this break is entirely missing from Coin #10 (the John Hopkins specimen obtained by Mr Garrett, who died in 1890).
5. In the next few weeks I will draft a preliminary (laymans) paper discussing how one can study questionable coins.
6. JOS is to please rush the last of the raw xray fluorescence spectroscopic data to GJF.
7. As soon as the Farouk piece obtained x-ray diffraction and photo micrographs will be immediately obtained.
8. Can EPN contact JJF to see if he will have ANS take photographs of his proof coins (1 and 2) and then have them enlarged to an 8 x 10 print for study.
9. In response to AK's request about the Murrel coins, I have checked the situation in Dallas-Ft Worth and both Universities are rather small but I would assume that one of them would have a metallurgy department. All that would be required would be a x-ray diffraction made by the back reflection method using copper  $\text{Cu K}\alpha$  at 35 KV approximately with a specimen to film distance of approximately 5 cm plus an x-ray fluorescence spectroscopic analysis of the two pieces. If he can contact one of the two Universities (I believe these are SMU and Texas Christian), or one of the local test labs I am sure that they can have this done for him. If they will give us even the raw data my people can calculate it for him. In addition, I would like to have the weight of each specimen in grains or grams to 3 or 4 decimal places as well as a good 4 x 5 photograph of both, and, preferably, the negatives used so that we can do our microscopic work directly from them.
10. I talked to Paul Garland this week-end and he stated that as far as he knew his specimen came from Ryan ex Shilton, ex Kolman. Kolman states that the specimen in the ANA sale was not his but consigned, not sold, and returned to owner, but he will not divulge his name, (could this be Clifford?).

Any further information directed to me will certainly be appreciated.

  
George J Fuld



LESTER MERKIN  
415 EAST 52ND STREET  
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

11-13-64

George —

Although I have seen the "proof" 1853 Assay #20, I have never owned one and cannot at the moment think of anyone who does. However, I'll do my best to track one down or obtain a photo.

I have contacted Benedetto and he ~~will~~ wishes to cooperate, but the problem there is that many of the items which he does own and advertises, were sold to him for extremely high prices plus most of the information or let's say (misinformation).

By the way, as I remember, the #20 Assay in my opinion was a struck piece?

Lester

OFFICE ADDRESS —  
515 MADISON AVE,  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022  
PL. 3-1130



SOL KAPLAN, *Numismatist*

A.N.A. L.M. 87

413 RACE STREET

CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

November 16, 1964

Mr. Geo. Fuld  
P. O. Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

Dear George:

As per your request  
I am returning your pictures  
and would appreciate hearing  
from you as to what progress  
is being made.

I understand from  
John Pittman that you have  
obtained the coin advertised  
in the Numismatist and Scrap-  
book and would like to know  
what further steps are being  
taken.

Kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

*Fuld*  
H







## A. KOSOFF, Inc. *Numismatists*

- P.O. BOX 456 • ENCINO, CALIFORNIA
- STATE 4-5005 • CABLE AKOINENCAL, LOS ANGELES

November 16, 1964

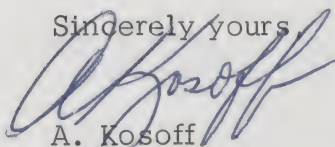
Dr. George Fuld  
Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

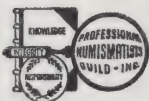
Dear George:

This will authorize you to turn over the Farouk Specimen of the 1853 \$20.00 U.S. Assay piece to the Secret Service for the purpose of non-destructive testing.

Since the coin is in proof condition I hope it will be handled most carefully.

Sincerely yours,

  
A. Kosoff  
AK:cl



MEMBER

*Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., International Ass'n. of Professional Numismatists,  
American Numismatic Ass'n., American Numismatic Society, etc.*



GEORGE J FULD  
P O Box 9035  
Akron, Ohio 44305

November 17, 1964

Received from George J Fuld, P O Box 9035,  
Akron, Ohio, 44305, the following pieces for non-  
destructive testing by the Secret Service.

Pieces supplied are: Farouk from  
Abe Kossof. A specimen from Dr J O Sloss of Beaver,  
Pennsylvania, and an (original) specimen from the  
collection of Eric P Newman.

These pieces are to be taken by courier  
to Washington for study.

*R. J. Briggs*  
*Sp. Asst. U.S. Secret Service*



FOR DELIVERY  
DECEMBER 4, 1964

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CAN THE PERFECT COUNTERFEIT BE PRODUCED

BY G J FULD

With the sudden surge in value of U S coins, naturally unscrupulous individuals will make every effort to manufacture and deceive the collector. As you are all aware of, a whole rash of counterfeit gold came into this country from Europe in the late 50's but the impetuous than was the fact that, for instance, a \$20 gold piece had \$35 worth of gold but would sell for \$50. More recently a rash of reasonably good copies of rare dates of U S coins such as the 1909 S VDB, 1914 D pennies, as well as the 1916 D dime among others have appeared on the market. Many of these are poorly manufactured, others are even struck from dies. Naturally this is a Federal offense and the Secret Service has done everything in their power to control this.

In late 1959 the writer became concerned about the fact, would it be possible to manufacture a perfect counterfeit? (As many of you have backgrounds in stamp collecting, you are all aware of the tremendous number of forged stamps that have been made of rare pieces). Fortunately, at this time I was on the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and services of a wide group of metallurgists and analytical people were available. Naturally, I wasn't the only one who became concerned with this, and Dr V Clain-Steffanelli of the Smithsonian Institute, Eric Newman and others, became interested in the same problem. Of course, the National Bureau of Standards, Secret Service, and F B I, became involved in this field at about this time also.

One must remember, in our rapidly expanding field of technology since 1950 in the field of aerospace, automatic machine tools, etc, wonderful new



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- 2 -

techniques have been developed for manufacturing of dies, spart erosions, impacts, and casting, etc. Fortunately, at the same time, a number of non-destructive analytical methods were developed whereby a piece of metal could be examined in great detail without any damage whatsoever to the piece. These include neutron activation analysis, sensitive micro-~~ph~~otography, X-ray fluorescence spectrometry, X-ray diffraction techniques, to name only a few.

The question naturally arrises is, can the counterfeiter out-wit the enforcer. The answer to this is obviously "no". Unfortunately these methods require equipment costing anywhere from \$20,000 to \$300,000 per unit, and such equipment is available only in many of the Aerospace and Advanced Research laboratories, Federal Government Laboratories, and many Universities.

A number of publications appeared shortly after 1960 on the subject of counterfeiting such as the monumental work by Don Taxy on counterfeiting, the fine work by Dieffenbacher on gold counterfeits, numerous articles in the literature including some by the author, Dr Steffanelli, as well as more recently a series by Messrs Taxy and John Ford, Jr.

However, the question arose in more expert numismatists' minds that, if a perfect counterfeit could be made of coins worth \$5,000 to \$10,000 apiece, these could be readily passed on the market. Most of the counterfeit gold that entered this country from Europe was selling only at double bullion value. What about a counterfeit rare gold coin where one could invest \$35 to \$75 worth of gold would sell anywhere from \$5,000 to \$50,000. In the period of 1957-58 an amazing discovery was made. Seven "proof" U S Assay Office \$20 gold pieces dated 1853 as well as a number of so-called



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"first strikes" of these pieces. A number of the older collectors didn't believe that a thing was possible but since methods were not available to prove this, they were naturally accepted at face value throughout most of the country.

Gentlemen, today I want to outline to you, that if one is willing to study in depth even pieces such as this, they can be proved to be of a spurious nature. The work I am going to report today was not initiated by the author, but started under the direction of Dr J O Sloss and Messrs John Pittman, Eric Newman, and A Kossoff. Since I was in the fortunate position of having available some of the necessary equipment to study these pieces, I was asked to help look into the subject of whether these pieces were actually genuine 1853 proof \$20 gold pieces or whether they were of some spurious manufacture. We were not concerned whatever with who made them, as this obviously was a function of the Secret Service. In addition, of course, if they were spurious the original manufacturer of these pieces ~~were~~ ~~er-were-not-genuine~~ is open to many Federal and State crimes. Looking at the pieces at their face value alone, an attempt was made to determine to our own satisfaction that these pieces were or were not genuine. I might mention that the Secret Service at the present time has confirmed this finding and although all these pieces will be seized (or have already been seized) every effort to protect the individual innocent victims has been made.

To say the least, these so-called proof and first strike U S Assay Office pieces are a work of art. Unfortunately the work of a master counterfeiter, not the work of the U S Assay Office of 1853. I am not going to attempt at this time to present all the data accumulated on these pieces but merely to outline the information we obtained. Most of the original number of pieces, we actually were able to examine (fortunately most dealers



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and collectors in the U S cooperated in this study.) First I would like to show you a set of four color slides. One is a piece obtained by its present owner in 1920. This is what we would call the genuine assay office piece. Next, is another piece from the same die also obtained from its present owner about 1930. The third slide is an illustration of one of the typical pieces turned up in the years of 1957-58. Last but not least I would like to show a slide of one of the "first strike" specimens also discovered in this period of which it is rumored that 15-20 found their way into the collecting fraternity. Incidentally, one genuine "proof" specimen is now at The Bell & Farouk Collections. This has also been examined.

Actually, based strictly on microscopic examination using a camera and enlargements, we can prove on the face that these coins cannot be genuine. First, please observe the slide of the reverse box of one of the early pieces obtained before 1930. Observe the die break from A of ASSAY as well as from the "SL" down towards 6 o'clock. Also, carefully pay attention to the rim around the piece on the reverse where there are occasional nicks. Next, let's look at one of the proofs. This piece shows the beginning of the same die break from the base of the letter A of ASSAY and has discernible nicks in the frame above the letter A of ASSAY, below the letter C of CALIFORNIA, etc. The next slide is one of the first strike pieces. This is still a variation of the die break on the reverse from the A and from the S toward 6 o'clock. This has the identical scratches on the frame as on the proof. Let me emphasize that every piece examined of the "proof" and "first strike" have identical scratches. How then is it possible for a piece struck from the same die obviously at a later time not to show these same scratches in the same spot? As anyone in the audience realizes, this



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is a mathematical impossibility. Next, I would like to show an illustration of the field of obverse of one of the first strikes showing a series of concentric rings on the obverse. Based strictly on the microscopic evidence, what does it mean?

Obviously, the proofs and the first strikes were all made from the same master coin. The proofs were made in one manner, while the first strikes were made in an entirely different way. Let me emphasize that these rings in the first strike were absolutely uniformly spaced and could only have appeared there by turning a die in a lathe with an automatic cross feed lathe tool. The first patent on such a tool wasn't until 1872 and it would seem highly unlikely that such equipment were available in Philadelphia in 1853 and certainly not in California at the same period. In addition, a great deal more evidence has been obtained and I would like to show briefly such data as X-ray diffraction. This type of analysis had been published before by both the writer and Dr Steffanelli, as well as being used as a routine method by the Secret Service. The first slide shows the uniform ring that appears on a perfectly annealed rolled gold coin such as made by the official mints even as early as 1820. (One of the genuine 1853 pieces). The next X-ray is of a typical "proof" specimen. Please observe that this ring is uniform but is quite spotty in nature. The last X-ray slide shows that the X-ray of one of the first strikes is not at all uniform but obviously a struck coin. The gold used was not annealed. In addition, using X-ray fluorescence, an analysis has been made of the gold composition of these pieces and although the gold is approximately 900 fine as it should be, the trace metal composition is not correct. The weights of the new "proof" specimens as published in the literature vary anywhere from 514.5 to 518.25 grains. I can assure you that if the U S mint in Philadelphia or the Assay Office in California made special proof coins even in 1853 the gold weight would be



**CONFIDENTIAL**

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516 grains  $\pm$  .25 grains. Obviously some of genuine coins in circulation would weigh slightly less. The best of these pieces examined that were in almost uncirculated condition (which have pedigrees dating before 1870--many were in a museum since that time). They weigh 516 grains exactly.

I can assure you, gentlemen, that these coins are spurious. When one looks at the edges of the coins as shown on the next slide, the number of reedings are different on the first strikes and proofs from a genuine coin. In addition, all U S coins since 1836 have been reeded before they were struck and thus will show some evidence of mashing during the striking process. These pieces were obviously reeded as mentioned. In addition, the number of reeds are different between the proof and first strike coins and 1853 assay pieces or regular U S \$20 gold pieces.

Obviously the only conclusion that can be reached is that the proof coins were made by a master craftsman from a rather well preserved original using some form of centrifugal casting technique and that the first strike pieces were made from the same master coin by a die transfer method where the die itself was placed in the lathe, machined to slightly improve the field of the obverse. The next several slides show from the data on weights, metal composition, etc, of these coins. Naturally the author as well as Messrs Kossoff, Newman, Sloss, and Pittman, have the complete data on the pieces on all the ones examined and of course the Secret Service is now aware of the problem. Every effort is being made to bring the guilty party to justice and to protect all innocent persons who bought these coins in good faith.

Let me emphasize that not all rare U S coins are counterfeit. However, since the coin market today has expanded so rapidly since 1960, the chance of rare date counterfeits has increased almost as rapidly. Members of the



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coin collection fraternity owe it to themselves to preserve coins as a hobby. Naturally there is always a place for the investor in coins. None of us want to purchase a coin and find its value drop over night--especially when the price tag on these pieces is in the multiple thousands of dollars. It is the duty of all members of the fraternity to do everything in their power to prevent such practices--a strong code of ethics among the dealers--forgetting that little sense of larceny in all of us--the quick dollar as well as complete cooperation with the Federal government in bringing such practices to an end. Otherwise, coins as a hobby, one of the oldest hobbies in the world, is going to go through one of the most serious reverberations, price fluctuations, bankruptcies, and loss of faith in the collecting.

The collector, be he a child collecting Lincoln pennies, or the historian studying ancient coins in the museum, is the backbone of your hobby--it is still a hobby. If such practices as the selling of counterfeit coins is allowed to continue, I will assure you that the great growth of this hobby, will come to a screeching halt and unfortunately the Federal Government will step in as they had to do after the 1929 stock market crash. Gentlemen, most of us here today, whether investors, speculators, or serious numismatists certainly don't want to see this. We do not want Federal regulation forms such as the SEC to stabilize the market values to keep rare coin prices in line. We must make every effort to keep the coin business an ethical business, not let Uncle Sam tell us how to do it.



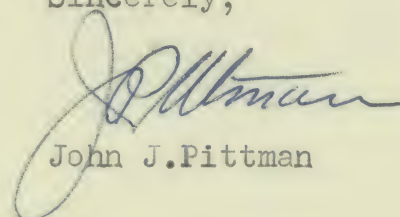
January 25, 1965

Messrs.  
George Fuld  
A.Kosoff  
Eric Newman  
James Sloss

Gentlemen:

After studying the letter of January 15, 1965, by Eric P.Newman,  
I am of the opinion that we should continue our studies of these  
pieces.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Pittman", with a large, stylized initial "J" that loops around the first part of the name.

John J.Pittman



50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of

Whitman

WHITMAN  
PUBLISHING  
COMPANY  
Racine, Wisconsin 53404

December 6, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman  
P.O.Box 14020  
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

Dear Eric:

I am having the questionable gold coin photographs reshot and will send you the copy photographs, which I trust will be good enough for your purposes. I am sure you realize that I cannot release my only set of original prints, and after discussing the matter with Dick, we both feel that it would be unethical to send you copies of our original correspondence with Ford. I believe that I can, however, supply you with most of the information you need.

The back of each of our photographs is stamped "Photo for publication must credit John J. Ford, Jr.," also on the back of the \$20.00 disk is the number 59-0029, which I am sure is the ANS date and negative number. No doubt you can request a print of this if need be.


In this same package I am returning the original photograph of you that was not used on the dust jacket, and xerox copies of two flyers that I believe Ford circulated circa 1959. I am sure you will find them significant. Apparently this was his method of discovering new unrecorded specimens.

On March 15, 1959 John sent to us photographs and descriptions of the Meyers and Co. \$18.00 ingot and the U.S. Assay office gold disk.

On February 21, 1959, John sent us photographs and descriptions of the Blake and Agnell \$20.00 and \$25.00 pieces. In both cases the descriptions he sent were used almost verbatim in the Guide Book. In the second letter he also recommended that the listing of the \$10.00 CAL/49/GOLD be placed at the beginning of the California listings. He requested that the following pieces be removed from the catalog: Kellogg and Hewston ingot (not a pioneer issue) and \$36.57 California and Surra Co. ingot (a provisional specie ingot).

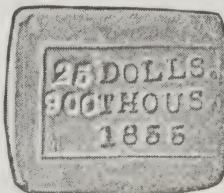
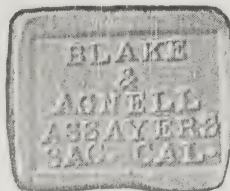
The photographs without notations on the back were in our files, but I don't know where they were obtained. Have fun with your sleuthing!

Sincerely,  
WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

  
Kenneth E. Bressett

KEB:ca

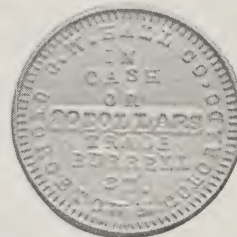




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# INFORMATION CONCERNING GOLD, ELECTRUM, SILVER BARS & INGOTS OF NUMISMATIC INTEREST WANTED!



From 1849 to about 1906, various individual Assayers, Private, State and even Federal Assay Offices, Bankers and Mining Companies, manufactured and issued bars and ingots. Composed of Gold, Silver, or a combination of both as a natural alloy (Electrum), these pieces originated in the territories and states of CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, NEVADA, UTAH, NEW MEXICO AND COLORADO. Some have even been found from OREGON, WASHINGTON and IDAHO; others, from MONTANA and SOUTH DAKOTA, are said to have been made. In addition to these western bars and ingots, similar items were made about the country at the various U. S. Government Assay Offices, along with issues of Alaskan-Canadian manufacture (from the period of the Klondyke gold rush, 1897-99).

Sometimes crudely cast, often carefully finished, these precious metal bars and ingots were invariably stamped with the name of the issuer, sometimes with the place and date of manufacture. Almost all have the composition and fineness, the weight, and the value in Dollars and Cents also stamped upon them. Rarely, some are found with a stamp from a die, resembling a coin in appearance.

In the early days, Gold, Electrum and Silver bars and ingots were freely used as money, and are found with "even amount" denominations, such as Ten, Fifteen, Sixteen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-Five, Fifty, One Hundred and Two Hundred Dollars. If dated, and from either California (1849 to 1856) or Colorado (1859 to 1862), issues of this type can be of great importance to a collector. However, the great proportion of these pieces, are found stamped with highly odd amounts (\$2.66, \$8.76, \$13.55, \$31.60, \$54.50 and so forth), representing their exact value at the time. Almost all of them are the results of conversion, by an Assayer, of raw dust or metal brought to him, assayed and put into identifiable form.

Tremendous numbers of these bars and ingots were issued by a great many individuals and firms. Only in recent years, have collectors and numismatists began the study of

them. While made in very high quantities, a large number of these pioneer bars and ingots were melted, either at the U. S. Mint in San Francisco, or as they were brought back east. Those that were saved or retained, were kept as souvenirs or mementos, and are generally the very small pieces, although a few medium size ones have been discovered. Obviously, the really large ingots and bars (often made to discourage stage robbers and highwaymen), were worth considerably more as they found their way towards civilization, and few people could afford to hold onto any of them for sentimental or historical reasons.

While not rare in the literal sense of the word, the various bars and ingots made are now hard to find. Almost all are held by people as family curiosities, and must be searched out. Although only a limited number of collectors of coins and western material are interested in these pieces, those that are do pay substantial premiums (over the present day intrinsic or metal value) for them.

The value of a given bar or ingot is based upon how much is stamped upon it, when and by whom it was made, and its general appearance. The size of a piece means little or nothing. While a small gold ingot, marked Ten Dollars, and issued in 1852 could be worth ten to thirty times its present day bullion content of about \$16-17.50, a large gold piece might only command double the metal content. Electrum bars and ingots are of somewhat lesser importance than gold ones, and silver ones bring from \$15 to \$100 each, the latter figure only in rare instances.

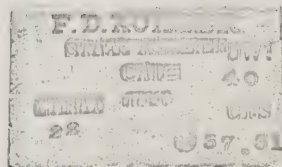
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Of equal importance to the actual bars and ingots themselves, is the historical data and background concerning them. Letters, correspondence, drafts, checks, broadsides, directories, and even contemporary newspaper accounts, relating to any individual or company that made bars or ingots is of interest and collector's value. Also collected are gold coins made in the west, patterns and trials in any metal for them, unofficial coin dies and hand presses, paper money privately made in any western state before 1890, the letter and numeral punches used for making bars and ingots, bar and ingot moulds and almost anything else concerning western coins, bars and ingots, 1849-1906.

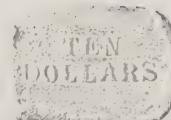




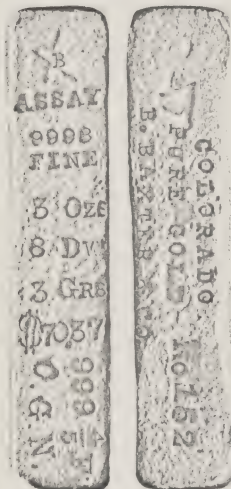
Valuable, privately struck fifty dollar piece.



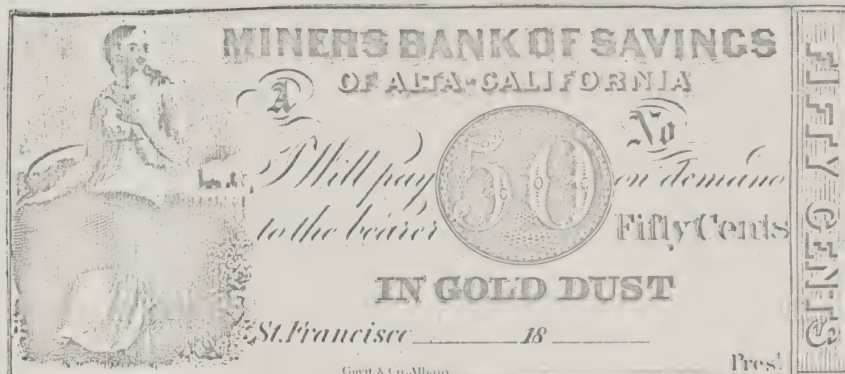
California State Assay Office bar, issued in 1850. U. S. Assay Offices made similar pieces, particularly "The United States Assay Office of Gold," San Francisco.



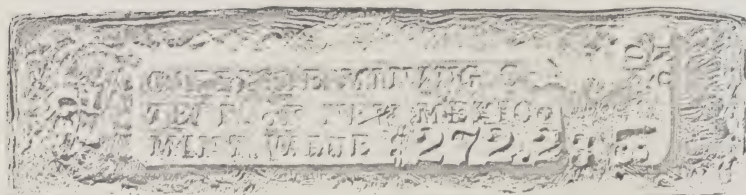
Small, unidentifiable gold bar, made early in the Gold Rush, to satisfy a strong demand for convenient mediums of exchange. Of interest, but most collectors prefer bars and ingots bearing the maker's name and location.



Unusually pure, long bar, made by Bates, Baxter & Co., about 1865, Mountain City, (Central City Dist.), Colorado Territory.



The fractional note at right was printed in Albany, N. Y., and was intended for use, 1851-52, in San Francisco. Several firms made and issued their own paper money in the West, 1850-1897. Bank, Express and Mining Company drafts and checks are also of interest to collectors. While hardly as valuable price-wise as are many bars and ingots, such paper script is of great historical importance. Still, this money you can't spend is often worth more than the regular kind.

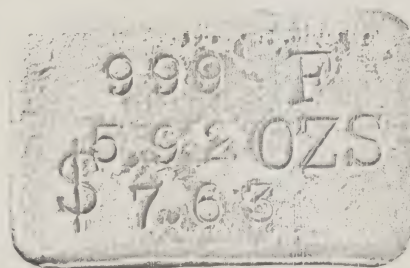
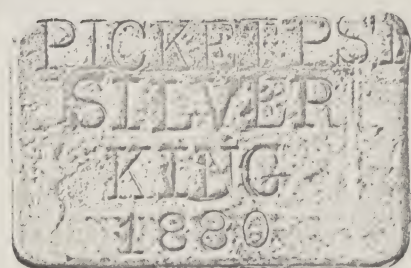


Gold ingot for \$272.23, made in New Mexico Terr., 1870-75.

At right, an electrum or mixed metal assay ingot, issued at famous Virginia City, Nevada, by L. Kuh, a Chinese assayer, in the hey-day of the great Comstock Lode.



Silver bars are often found. This one, dated 1880, came from the Silver King mine. A great difficulty is locating data concerning these pieces.



WRITE TO  
**JOHN J. FORD, Jr.**

COMPILER, THE SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF U. S. GOLD COINS, BARS AND INGOTS.

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ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., NEW YORK

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NUMISMATICOS,

FELLOW OF ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,  
SOCIEDAD IBERO-AMERICANA DE ESTUDIOS  
ACTIVE MEMBER, CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Send detailed description or careful pencil rubbing of any bars or ingots located;  
other material describe very carefully.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE ANSWERED. INFORMATION EXCHANGED, APPRAISALS GIVEN IN CONFIDENCE.



U.S. Assay Office  
20 Gold

Subj: **Fwd: Bowie/Kohler pictures and Diana/Hoard pictures**  
Date: 8/28/2013 5:17:43 P.M. Central Daylight Time  
From: [stuartlevine@comcast.net](mailto:stuartlevine@comcast.net)  
To: [ericnumis@aol.com](mailto:ericnumis@aol.com)  
CC: [maureenlevine@comcast.net](mailto:maureenlevine@comcast.net), [AndyRama@aol.com](mailto:AndyRama@aol.com), [evelynenewman@aol.com](mailto:evelynenewman@aol.com)

The common letters on the "Hoard" bar and the "Diana" \$20 are perfect matches - indisputable proof that they are from the same makers. Considering how these pieces were distributed into the marketplace, the makers were certainly Franklin and Ford.

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** David McCarthy <[David@kagins.com](mailto:David@kagins.com)>  
**Date:** August 28, 2013, 4:44:22 PM CDT  
**To:** Stuart Levine <[stuartlevine@comcast.net](mailto:stuartlevine@comcast.net)>  
**Subject:** Bowie/Kohler pictures and Diana/Hoard pictures

Stuart -

Here are the photos of the Bowie \$5 and the Kohler counterstamp, as well as the Diana Gambling House piece and a Hoard Ingot (what a great name - it's almost like somebody made it up!).

Hopefully you can pass these along to Eric, as I think he will find them interesting. The 1, 8, 4 and 9 punches appear to be the same between the Bowie and the Kohler - the inside of the top loop of the 8 is where I find it most obvious. The shared letters in the fancy "circus" font on the Hoard and Diana pieces also match up - the sizes are identical, despite apparent differences in the files.

Ford, Franklin or whoever was making this stuff seemed to have a habit of reusing letter and number punches across many of their products - the supposed Western Assay Ingots are a great example, some of the punches used on those would have had to travel thousands of miles with a time machine in tow in order to wind up on all of the ingots that they show up on.

Let me know what you think...

D























# Even original Blake proved to be false

■ *I have encountered several of the 1855 Blake & Company \$20 gold coin replicas. Where did these originate, and is it known how many of these replicas were made?*

The copies of which you write were produced in 1969 for Chrysler Corporation as part of its "Gold Duster" car promotion. I am unaware if the mint-age figures for these replicas is known. For many years it was supposed that there were two known genuine gold composition examples, each of these weighing 32.9 grams. One is in the Smithsonian Institution, while the other is in a private coin collection. The brass Chrysler replicas weigh less. Current scholarship indicates that the originals were fantasy issues and were made long after the Gold Rush period.

■ *Why aren't these Blake & Company \$20 replicas marked as copies?*

The Chrysler Corporation Gold Duster coin replicas were made in 1969 and perhaps 1970. The Hobby Protection Act was enacted in 1973. Any replicas of a coin made since that time is required by law to be marked prominently and permanently with the word "Copy."

■ *I've seen some coins offered for sale on a website originating in China where the coins were marked as copies. However when I purchased some of the coins the pieces I received weren't marked. How can they get away with this?*

This is one of the problems the coin collecting hobby and business is facing today. What you just described is a clear



The familiar Blake & Co. piece was replicated by the Chrysler Corporation in 1969. The original turned out not to be a product of the Gold Rush but was a much later fantasy issue.

violation of the Hobby Protection Act. Any such legislation is difficult to police outside the United States, but even within the U.S. it becomes difficult to enforce if law enforcement isn't given appropriate funding and allowed to impose severe penalties for violations.

■ *Who should I contact if I encounter a violation of the Hobby Protection Act?*

Contact the Division of Enforcement, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission at 600 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20580.

■ *Are designs of U.S. coins copyrighted or trademarked?*

The U.S. Mint owns the copyright on many of the modern circulating and commemorative coin designs that it has issued. The copyright symbol does not appear on the coins themselves, but does appear in the marketing materials circulated for the Mint. The names of many of the Mint's proof and mint set products are trademarked. Any questions regarding copyright or trademark infringements should be directed to the deputy chief counsel of the United States Mint at 801 Ninth Street Northwest, Washington, DC 20220.

E-mail inquiries only. Do not send letters in the mail. Send to [Giedroyc@Bright.net](mailto:Giedroyc@Bright.net). Because of space limitations, we are unable to publish all questions.

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10 different gd-vg	\$14.00	Jefferson	\$2.00	\$2.00 \$5.00
<b>BUFFALO NICKELS</b>		Madison	\$2.00	\$2.00 \$5.00
10 different full date	\$9.00	Monroe	\$2.50	\$2.25 \$5.00
15 different full date	\$13.75	Adams, JQ	\$2.40	\$2.40 \$5.00
40 mixed full date	\$27.00	Jackson	\$2.30	\$2.00 \$5.00
<b>MERCURY DIMES</b>		VanBuren	\$2.50	\$2.25 \$5.00
10 different gd & mostly better	\$21.00	Harrison, WH	\$2.50	\$2.40 \$5.00
<b>BARBER HALVES</b>		Tyler	\$2.00	\$2.30 \$5.00
5 different g-4	\$85.00	Polk	\$2.00	\$2.30 \$5.00
<b>WALKING LIBERTY HALVES</b>		Taylor	\$2.00	\$2.00 \$5.00
10 different good & mostly better	\$107.50	Fillmore	\$2.40	\$2.00
<b>TERRITORY QUARTERS</b>		Pierce	\$2.00	\$2.30 \$5.00
		Buchanan	\$2.40	\$2.40 \$5.00
Washington DC	\$0.75	Lincoln	\$2.00	\$2.30
Puerto Rico	\$0.70	Johnson, A	\$2.20	\$2.20
Guam	\$0.70	Grant	\$2.00	\$2.00
Amer Samoa	\$0.70	Hayes	\$2.20	2.30
Virgin Islands	\$1.25	Garfield	\$2.00	\$2.00
Nor Mariana	\$0.75	Arthur	\$2.00	\$2.00
<b>All 12 P&amp;D Terr Qtrs (Unc)</b>		Cleveland 1st	\$2.00	\$2.00
	\$8.75	Harrison, B	\$2.00	\$2.00
<b>STATEHOOD UNC QUARTERS</b>		Cleveland 2nd	\$2.00	\$2.00
ALL 100 DE-HI P&D	\$46.00	McKinley	\$2.00	\$2.00 \$5.00
<b>NATIONAL PARK QUARTERS (Unc)</b>		Roosevelt, T	\$2.00	\$2.00 \$5.00
		Taft	\$2.00	\$2.00 \$5.00
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1932 D	\$79.50	120.00	135.00	---	---	---	---	FILLER49	---				
1932 S	\$89.00	125.00	145.00	---	---	---	---	---	---				
1934	---	7.25	---	7.75	8.00	9.00	10.75	33.00	---				
1934 D	\$6.75	---	---	11.50	---	---	---	---	---				
1935	---	7.25	---	---	8.75	8.95	10.00	22.00	---				
1935 D	\$6.75	7.95	8.50	9.00	17.00	---	---	---	---				
1935 S	---	7.95	8.25	8.50	---	14.00	---	99.00	122.00				
1936	---	7.75	---	---	8.50	8.95	11.00	27.00	35.00				
1936 D	\$7.25	7.75	8.25	---	24.00	---	---	---	---				
1936 S	---	7.75	8.25	8.75	9.25	14.00	50.00	---	140.00				
1937	---	7.75	---	---	13.95	18.00	23.75	34.00	---				
1937 D	\$7.00	7.95	8.50	---	11.50	17.00	au-unc 45	85.00	---				
1937 S	---	8.75	---	---	21.00	36.00	---	---	---				
1938	\$6.75	7.75	8.25	---	16.50	52.00	90.00	120.00	---				
1938 S	---	7.75	8.25	8.50	9.50	20.00	55.00	145.00	---				
1939	\$6.75	7.50	---	8.50	8.75	9.50	12.95	22.00	30.00				
1939 D	\$6.75	7.50	---	8.50	9.00	11.00	21.00	45.00	52.00				
1939 S	---	7.75	8.25	9.00	10.75	23.00	65.00	---	---				
1940	---	7.75	8.25	8.75	9.25	9.95	---	15.00	39.00				
1940 D	---	7.75	7.95	8.50	12.00	29.00	---	138.00	---				
1940 S	---	7.75	---	8.25	8.50	---	16.00	29.00	38.00				
1934 DOUBLE DIE		---	VG	75.00	---	---	---	---	---				
1934 LIGHT MOTTO		---	MS63	85.00	---	---	---	---	---				
1952 S	6.95	8.00	8.50	8.95	10.00	12.00	---	---	---				
	CIRC.	VF	XF	AU	BU	CH. BU		CIRC.	VF	XF	AU	BU	CH. BU
1941	6.95	7.75	8.50	9.00	10.00	14.00	1951 D	6.95	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50
1941 D	7.50	8.50	9.95	13.95	35.00	63.00	1951 S	7.50	---	8.50	11.00	23.00	26.50
1941 S	7.50	8.50	9.25	11.00	27.00	56.00	1952 P	6.95	7.25	7.50	8.00	---	9.00
1942	6.95	8.00	8.75	9.50	---	11.95	1952 D	6.95	---	7.50	8.50	9.00	9.75
1942 D	7.50	---	---	17.50	29.75	---	1952 S	6.95	8.00	---	12.95	16.00	---
1942 S	7.50	8.00	9.50	19.00	63.00	125.00	1953 D	6.95	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.50
1943	6.95	7.75	9.00	9.50	---	11.95	1953 S	6.95	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.50	9.00
1943 D	7.50	8.50	9.50	16.50	30.00	44.00	1954	6.95	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.50
1943 S	7.50	8.00	9.00	11.95	29.95	49.00	1954 D	6.95	---	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.50
1944	6.95	7.75	8.50	9.00	---	10.00	1954 S	6.95	---	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.50
1944 D	7.50	---	11.00	18.00	18.95	---	1955	6.95	---	7.75	8.00	8.50	---
1944 S	7.50	8.50	---	9.50	22.00	---	1955 D	---	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.50
1945	6.95	---	9.00	9.50	10.00	11.00	1956	6.95	---	7.50	7.75	---	---
1945 D	7.50	8.50	9.25	13.00	18.50	24.00	1956 D	6.95	---	7.50	7.75	8.00	---
1945 S	7.50	---	9.00	10.00	---	14.00	1957	6.95	---	7.50	---	---	---
1946	6.95	7.50	8.50	9.50	---	11.00	1957 D	6.95	---	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00
1946 D	7.50	8.50	10.00	10.95	---	12.00	1958	6.95	---	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00
1946 S	---	---	9.00	10.00	11.00	11.50	1958 D	6.95	---	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00
1947	6.95	7.50	9.00	9.50	11.00	18.00	1959	6.95	---	---	---	---	---
1947 D	7.50	---	9.00	9.95	12.50	15.00	1959 D	6.95	---	7.50	7.75	8.00	---
1947 S	---	---	9.95	10.95	13.00	---	1960	6.95	---	---	---	---	---
1948	6.95	7.75	8.75	9.50	9.75	10.50	1960 D	6.95	---	7.50	---	---	---
1948 D	7.25	---	10.00	11.00	16.00	---	1961	6.95	---	---	---	---	---
1948 S	7.25	7.75	8.25	8.75	9.75	10.50	1961 D	6.95	---	7.50	7.75	8.00	---
1949	8.50	---	---	40.50	50.00	---	1962	6.95	---	---	7.75	8.00	---
1949 D	7.75	8.50	9.50	12.95	24.50	40.00	1962 D	6.95	---	7.50	7.75	8.00	---
1950	6.95	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.50	9.50	1963	6.95	---	---	---	---	---
1950 D	6.95	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.95	1963 D	6.95	---	7.50	7.75	8.00	---
1950 S	6.95	7.75	---	10.50	18.00	20.00	1964	6.95	---	---	---	---	---
1951	6.95	7.25	7.50	8.00	---	9.00	1964 D	6.95	---	---	---	---	---

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